

THE DAILY PRESS.

HENRY REED & CO.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY, JULY 27

Sacrificing our Commerce to Suppress the Slave-trade.

The seizure of the brig *Virginia* by the British sloop-of-war *Shipjack* is an illustration of the suicidal effects of our slave-trade policy. The brig sailed from New York for the African coast, but was captured near St. George, Bermuda, in a fog. Wreckers came to her assistance and she was got off and taken to a proper anchorage. While the master and mate were on shore settling with the wreckers, the *Virginia* was boarded by a Lieutenant from the *Shipjack*, who, in the absence of the master and mate, proceeded to search the vessel, on alleged suspicion that she was a slave.

The Lieutenant, noted in the *Virginia's* log book, that "having noticed several articles in the hold, leading to the suspicion that she might be engaged in the slave trade, he placed on board a guard and a gun." The next day he boarded the brig again and made the following notation in her log book:

"Seven A. M.—Returned on board this vessel, where I found the mate, but no captain or papers, those being on shore at St. George; the sailors being ordered to navigate the vessel into that port, I directed the guard to assist therein; while proceeding thither I examined the papers at the United States acting Consul's office, and, on seeing the Captain, found him unable to give any vouchers for the legality of the purpose to which seventy-three water-casks, some with salt and some with fresh water, were to be applied; the captain then consenting to an examination of his hold in presence of the United States acting Consul, I again boarded the vessel at about half-past ten A. M., and removed so much of the cargo as to certify myself that the vessel had not the materials for a slave deck on board, nor did we meet with other matter for suspicion beyond the presence of an unusually large quantity of stores and provisions, also, as cargo, much rice, but the interior of the respective casks and packages were not inspected, nor was any search made for money or papers; and at half-past one P. M., the vessel being then at anchor in St. George's harbor, I removed the guard and 'quitted' the vessel."

"J. MURRAY, Lieut. Com. H. B. M. S. *Shipjack*."

In the evening of the same day the Lieutenant boarded the brig again and placed a guard on board. Two days after the Captain wrote a written protest to the United States Consul, demanding protection and redress, and resigning the command of the vessel while she was detained. The Consul declined to receive the resignation of any property or to incur any expense on the part of the Government for the Captain or crew while the decision of Her Majesty's authorities touching the legality of the voyage was pending.

Five days after the first seizure the Captain wrote to the New York office that the Lieutenant had withdrawn his men, but he knew not how long he should remain free from intrusion. In the meantime the sailors, who at first had agreed to receive \$500 for their services, finding that it was a case of free plunder, put the brig in the Admiralty Court, which makes the detention, as well as the claim, indefinite.

We call attention to the evidence on which this voyage has been tried. The Lieutenant states that he "found no vouchers for the legality of the purpose of seventy-nine water-casks, some with salt and some with fresh water." What vouchers could be found in any case? Whalers bound for whaling waters fill their oil casks with salt water. Suppose the *Shipjack* had overhauled one of them, what vouchers would he have found for the legality of the purpose of the casks? Vessels going to the West Indies carry shooks for sugar casks, but no vouchers for the legality of their purpose. The *Virginia* was bound for the coast where palm oil is the principal article of commerce. It would be as sensible to ask for vouchers for the legality of purpose of empty gunnysacks.

All the other evidence which the Lieutenant alleges, to prove that the vessel was a slave, was an unusually large quantity of stores and provisions, and "as cargo much rice." He found no lumber for a slave deck, nor any unusual provision of cooking apparatus, and the papers were all regular. In short, with just such a cargo as was adapted to the regular commerce with the coast, with legal papers, and without a solitary suspicious circumstance about her, this American vessel was seized after her voyage ruined, as well as her owner, unless he happens to be rich enough to stand losses. Any small vessel, owner, or captain, sailing his own craft and trading partly on credit, would be ruined by such an operation.

Our nation boasts of having made war against the British to resist the search of our vessels; but now, if they only allege a suspicion, they may not only search but make prizes of our vessels. We investigate suspicion by making prize-money of our own vessels for those who will suspect them. Was ever such an insane and suicidal practice sustained by any people? If it had resulted in any good to humanity, it might be some palliation; but we doubt if any person will believe that the slave-trade has been suppressed by the results of any good. That the trade is as flourishing as ever, is well known to any philanthropist who has traced the horrors of the middle passage, and that is about all.

But our pretended remedy not only aggravates the evil now, but perpetuates it. The slave-trade will never stop but by the growth of industry in Africa, which will make laborers valuable at home. This can only be done by commerce and colonization. By the latter we do not mean the sending of negroes to Africa, but the colonization of it by white men, introducing systematic cultivation, and bringing the natives into habits of regular labor. Commerce must be the forerunner and main support of this, but the abolition of all rights of property which is permitted by the system for suppressing the slave-trade, is fatal to all legitimate commerce.

The trade, with a country destitute of internal communications and of large markets, requires small vessels and is naturally undertaken by small owners. Such an operation as this, with the *Virginia*, would generally be ruinous to the venture, and probably ruinous to the owner. It is not to be wondered at, that the British sloop-of-war *Shipjack*, which is a vessel of the type of the *Virginia*, is not carried on under a system

ten which makes mere suspicion a cover for any outrage, would have forced our nation into a war to protect our commerce.

But the most curious feature of this matter is that the South should be strenuous for a system which makes piracy of a trade by which they originally acquired their slaves, and subjects all our vessels in the African trade, legal or illegal, to confiscation. It would seem that they thought it necessary to atone for the sin of holding slaves by visiting severe penalties on the trade by which they acquired them. Ultimately there is no difference in principle between holding slaves and making them, nor between abolition of slavery and abolition of the slave-trade. Eternal principles are not supposed to be limited by precise metres and bounds, and the principle on which the South hold their slaves, has only to be made amphibious, and it will cover the African slave-trade. Slaves are just as legally and properly bought in Africa as in Virginia.

But what we desire is to protect against a false philanthropy, which destroys our own commerce, which has resulted in nothing but horrors to the negro, and which only perpetuates the slave-trade in the present horrible way in which it is carried on. A game which allows the British to monopolize all the commerce with the African coast, and her naval officers to make prize-money out of American vessels which do not have vouchers for their water-casks, and which do not go on a trading voyage to Africa empty handed, is a very nice one for them to play at, but the fun has been carried on at our expense quite long enough, and our Government should get rid of this entangling alliance as soon as possible.

A Model Per-Capita Argument, With the Case Lost Out.

The *Times* announces another agitation of the per-capita question, and states the argument against any release of the people from paying a tax to the city for using the highway, with its usual debility. The syllabus of the argument is as follows:

The roads will pay under existing contracts; therefore the stock is good. The owners never intended a legitimate business; they designed a grand stock speculation; in that they will fail until their contracts are abrogated. Why? Because the roads can not pay under existing contracts. Therefore the stock is bad.

The thing goes round and round like a coffee-mill. But the most brilliant argument is that the City Council had no right to fix the rate of fare; therefore, if they modify the contracts, they will lose the control of fares, and the Companies will put it up as high as they please. Well, if the city had no right to regulate fares, how did it acquire any? If it had none, it has none still; nor any right to collect one cent from every citizen who uses the streets. If the city is collecting this poll-tax illegally, would it not do better to release it in favor of the people, by a modification of the contracts now, than to force the Companies to throw themselves on their legal rights, in which event they might, perhaps, collect present fare without paying the city a cent?

But the worst devil is that the people are opposed to any change in the per-capita for their benefit. That the people of Cincinnati should insist on paying one cent to the city every time they ride on the streets, amounting, as the *Times* says, to \$60,000 a day, of which the working man, going to his daily labor, pays more than the millionaire, would argue as low a state of intelligence among the people as there is in the *Times*.

"A Question of Privilege."

Young men should never neglect their opportunities, and of these, the opportunities to get their names before the public should be especially cherished. It may be a friendly act to put a young man's name, in good company, to a public call to give a concert which he had expressed himself much in favor of, for a charitable purpose; but it can not be expected that for any such considerations he will lose the opportunity to come before the public again, in a protest against the liberty which his name is lending to the slave-trade. To be invited into good company is well; but how much more the public will be impressed by a refusal! It is almost equal to the managerial economy of "Manager Cruikshank," who, when "Nicholas Nickleby" announced his intention to leave the Portsmouth boards, thought it an absolute waste of opportunities that he was not allowed to make at least six last appearances out of the occasion.

Any unjust imputations on the call, and consequent damage to a benevolent object, of course, not to be regarded for a moment, in such an opportunity; but the vicarious desire to represent the sufferings of a class, might have been omitted, for fortunately the feeling exhibited does not represent any class in this city.

Polymathous Sovereigns.

The following incovertible popular-sovereignty argument is from Mr. Douglas's speech at Springfield, Mass.:

"He rises a party just says the Territories may legislate on any thing and every thing of local interest but slavery. The people of the Territories then may enact their own laws to regulate the relations of husband and wife, of landlord and tenant, of guardian and ward, of employer and employed, but they may not legislate about the single relation of master and servant, as if that of all others was the most heinous. There is a party which says that the Territories may enact their own laws to regulate the relations of husband and wife, but it is not in the best order in this country. Mr. Douglas has, perhaps, forgotten that he proposed to abolish the Territorial Government of Utah, and deprive the people of any control of their own affairs, because they regulated that domestic institution in their own way. Popular sovereignty, with a superior power to suppress the territorial organization if it does not work aright, is very much like the right to vote as you please, with a bayonet at your throat to regulate you if you do not vote right."

Philip Webster's Letter.

Mr. Keist has written a letter. The following philosophical reflection in it was perhaps the sober second thought of Mr. Keist on his connection with the Brooks-Semmer affair:

"An error, which has once been convicted as a brutality, can never hope to recover its ground again as a philosophy."

Philadelphia, Pa., July 26.

This paper was recently enlarged to the size of the leading New York dailies. It is presently a metropolitan appearance, and is connected with enterprise and ability.

The *Portsmouth Times* has been operated by the *Times* and *Times*, a well-known paper, and published weekly by W. C. Chaplin and J. F. Rate.

Garibaldi's Diplomacy.

Garibaldi wrote to Mr. Thomas Parks, a ship-builder of Liverpool, that he wanted two vessels for the revolutionary service; and as an inducement he added that England was not a sincere ally but free people; that the regeneration of Italy will supply the want, so far as the Continent is concerned; and that the new nation will be one of the greatest obstacles to the schemes of the Emperor of the French."

Mr. Thomas Parks printed this letter, just as Yankes do when they get a letter from an eminent man. At this very time, a special agent of Garibaldi was negotiating in France for just such vessels, and was awaiting an audience with the Emperor, to satisfy him of the motive of the revolution; the French people were subscribing liberally, and the press exciting sympathy with the Sicilian cause.

It will be seen at once that the Garibaldi fit in the fire so far as France is concerned; and France will have the cooking of the Italian cake. That a revolutionary chief, who must be aware that he is playing at the end of a tether which is held by Louis Napoleon, should expose himself so cheaply in a double game, does not argue the utmost discretion.

California Law.

Judge Terry has been acquitted of killing Broderick. The trial was transferred to Marion County, but the witnesses were not, or at least not in time to be at the trial, Queen country that!

MOB LAW RAMPANT IN ST. LOUIS!

Destructive Riot—Twenty Houses of Ill-Repute Sacked and the Furniture Destroyed.

Yesterday's St. Louis Democrat has the following:

At ten o'clock last night some forty or fifty persons simultaneously appeared on the levee near the foot of Almond-street, armed with axes, crow-bars, and similar implements, with which, and with a rush and hurrah, they proceeded up Almond-street, attracting an additional crowd as they advanced. The object of this apparently sinister, certain, and decidedly startling movement, was soon made evident.

A den kept by a Mrs. Hoppe, on Almond, between Second and Main-streets, was riddled with shot and shrapnel, and the furniture, including a piano, a grand organ, and a large number of other articles, were completely destroyed. Another on Second, between Poplar and Almond, and one below Almond, on Second, were successively attacked, despoiled, and their contents destroyed. The entire row on Almond, between Third and Fourth-streets, some six tenements, shared the same fate. The property of Madame Haycock, on the south corner of Almond and Fourth-streets, was also completely destroyed, including a large number of articles, and a piano, and a grand organ, and a large number of other articles, were completely destroyed.

As the work of devastation progressed, multitudes of citizens assembled, hundreds of whom joined assiduously in aiding the destruction. At the police station, where police offered resistance, but were attacked with rocks, one of which struck policeman Joseph Priese upon the stomach, inflicting a wound which may prove fatal. Under no personal observation of the incalculable benefit of Palmer's Vegetable Compound, which has a case within my knowledge of the failure to be a benefit.

The Prince left the Government House this morning at ten o'clock, and after a ride around the town, called for Halfax, calling on the way at St. Peter's. Every body seemed delighted with the visit.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, July 26.—About thirty notorious houses of ill-fame, dance-houses, grogeries, &c., in the southern part of the city, were riddled by a mob last night. All the furniture and effects were burned in the streets. The loss is estimated at \$30,000. Sixty-three rioters have been arrested and fined \$5 each.

The United States Astronomical Expedition.

St. Johns, N. F., July 26.—The steamer *City of New York*, which conveyed the U. S. Astronomical Expedition to Labrador for the purpose of obtaining scientific information as to the recent solar eclipse, arrived here this morning on her return to the United States.

Steamer Sunk.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—The steamer *S. P. Hibbard*, hence for Memphis, was sunk at two o'clock this morning, one mile and a half below New Albany, by coming in collision with the steamer *John C. Calhoun*. One deck passenger and three of the crew are supposed to be lost. The boat and cargo are nearly a total loss. The cargo was insured for \$50,000 in Louisville offices.

The Chicago Zouaves.

New York, July 26.—The Chicago Zouaves arrived this morning from Boston, and were met by the Mayor and the City Council. They were escorted to the armory of Company B, Seventh Regiment, which accompanied them to West Point, and which will receive them at the Philadelphia Depot to-morrow afternoon.

River News.

PITTSBURGH, July 26.—River six feet by the pier-mark, and falling; weather cloudy. LOUISVILLE, July 26.—River falling, with four feet two inches in the canal. Mercury 83°.

PITTSBURGH, July 26.—River five feet by the pier-mark, and falling. Weather wet.

Later from Pike's Peak.

St. Joseph, July 26.—The Pike's Peak Express, with loads from Denver City to the 16th inst., arrived here this evening. Business was generally improving. Large trains of goods are arriving daily. But few emigrants are coming from that place. The weather was warm and showery.

Storm at Norwalk, O.

NORWALK, O., July 26.—A very high wind this afternoon blew down the steep of the Presbyterian Church. The machine shop of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad was partially unroofed.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—James Logan was arrested to-day, charged with being the murderer of George Wells, of last session day. Witnesses have identified him.

Political.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The Republican convention of the Second District was held at Dixon to-day, and nominated J. N. Arnold for Congress in the place of J. F. Farnsworth.

The Latest News

By TELEGRAPH TO THE DAILY PRESS.

From New York.

New York, July 26.—The Supreme Court to-day, Justice B. Chatfield served a notice upon the Mayor and Controller, that he will apply for an injunction to restrain them from paying any of the bills for the Japanese reception. The plaintiff alleges that the Committee on Reception and members of the Common Council sold tickets for the ball at from \$10 to \$100, the proceeds of which they pocketed; that it was agreed before the bill of the Messrs. Leland was allowed they should pay to the members of the Common Council 25% per cent; and that the Common Council have no right to expend large sums to entertain guests or to make any arrangement to carry out the fraudulent agreement above set forth.

In a fight in a tenement-house in Avenue B, last night, Louis Durle was so badly injured that he can not survive.

In the Supreme Court Chambers, this morning, Justice Ingraham rendered a very important decision in the West Washington Market case, granting the motion of the Controller and Corporation Council to set aside the judgments obtained by Taylor and Brennan against the city for back rents of the Washington Market property. The effect of the decision is to restore the property to the possession of the city, and allow the corporation to defend against the claims on which judgments to the amount of \$600,000 were obtained. Taylor and Brennan can, however, amend the complaint, which they probably will do by claiming back rent for an additional number of years.

Arrival of the Pony Express.

St. Joseph, July 26.—The Pony Express, via St. Joseph, arrived at the 11th inst., arriving here noon to-day.

Politicians in California were almost frantic for intelligence from the Baltimore Convention, having received news up to the time of organization, but with no result.

An agent of the Pony Express accompanied the last messenger eastward from Carson Valley, with stock to rent the stations and outposts, and to get the mail to the great many emigrants were arriving at Carson Valley from Salt Lake.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at Port Townsend, Oregon, by a grand regatta, and fireworks, and other amusements.

The Puget Sound Indians were waging a murderous war against the Coast Indians. The Japanese steamer *Consuelo* sailed from Honolulu, on May 23, for Japan.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The rumor that Gen. Cushing aspires to the Supreme Bench of the United States, is without foundation. His talents and learning would eminently fit him for such a place. His views and wishes have a different direction.

The President has appointed Geo. Mead Postmaster at Battle Creek, Michigan, ex-Campbell, removed; and D. A. Fuller at Corning, N. Y., ex-Walker, removed. It is reported that the President has ordered the removal of several other officers, including J. S. Marshall Jewett, and the Postmaster at Albany. The receipts into the Treasury for the past week were \$1,537,000, drafts paid, \$1,000,000, amount to-day \$537,000.

Sec. Floyd has declined going to Old Point at present, as he has decided.

Movements of the Prince of Wales.

St. Johns, N. F., July 26.—The ball last night was a brilliant affair. Over 1,000 persons were present. The Prince, who is a graceful dancer, danced nearly all the evening, and left at a quarter of eleven o'clock, accompanied by the band playing "God Save the Queen."

The Prince left the Government House this morning at ten o'clock, and after a ride around the town, called for Halifax, calling on the way at St. Peter's. Every body seemed delighted with the visit.

From St. Louis.

St. Louis, July 26.—About thirty notorious houses of ill-fame, dance-houses, grogeries, &c., in the southern part of the city, were riddled by a mob last night. All the furniture and effects were burned in the streets. The loss is estimated at \$30,000. Sixty-three rioters have been arrested and fined \$5 each.

The United States Astronomical Expedition.

St. Johns, N. F., July 26.—The steamer *City of New York*, which conveyed the U. S. Astronomical Expedition to Labrador for the purpose of obtaining scientific information as to the recent solar eclipse, arrived here this morning on her return to the United States.

Steamer Sunk.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—The steamer *S. P. Hibbard*, hence for Memphis, was sunk at two o'clock this morning, one mile and a half below New Albany, by coming in collision with the steamer *John C. Calhoun*. One deck passenger and three of the crew are supposed to be lost. The boat and cargo are nearly a total loss. The cargo was insured for \$50,000 in Louisville offices.

The Chicago Zouaves.

New York, July 26.—The Chicago Zouaves arrived this morning from Boston, and were met by the Mayor and the City Council. They were escorted to the armory of Company B, Seventh Regiment, which accompanied them to West Point, and which will receive them at the Philadelphia Depot to-morrow afternoon.

River News.

PITTSBURGH, July 26.—River six feet by the pier-mark, and falling; weather cloudy. LOUISVILLE, July 26.—River falling, with four feet two inches in the canal. Mercury 83°.

PITTSBURGH, July 26.—River five feet by the pier-mark, and falling. Weather wet.

Later from Pike's Peak.

St. Joseph, July 26.—The Pike's Peak Express, with loads from Denver City to the 16th inst., arrived here this evening. Business was generally improving. Large trains of goods are arriving daily. But few emigrants are coming from that place. The weather was warm and showery.

Storm at Norwalk, O.

NORWALK, O., July 26.—A very high wind this afternoon blew down the steep of the Presbyterian Church. The machine shop of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad was partially unroofed.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—James Logan was arrested to-day, charged with being the murderer of George Wells, of last session day. Witnesses have identified him.

Political.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The Republican convention of the Second District was held at Dixon to-day, and nominated J. N. Arnold for Congress in the place of J. F. Farnsworth.

Importance of the Harvest in England.

By the late accounts from England, it appears that the prospect of the harvest was very considerably improved. The wheat promised to be excellent in quality and a fair average. The only crop that is spoken badly of is the mangen-wheat—an important one, it is true, but less so than grain and potatoes. This prospect has caused a decline in the wheat market, which may affect considerably the shipments from this country.

HOME INTEREST.

Clothes renovated and repaired, 120 W. Fifth-st.

Clothing renovated and repaired, 56 E. Third-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

Picture for cheap pictures, 20 Fifth-st.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

REDUCED PRICES

CHEAP DRY GOODS

Deland & Gossage's

74 & 76

West Fourth-street

RICH AND DESIRABLE GOODS!

At a Great Sacrifice.

100 ORGANDIE ROBES

Superior French Robes

AT \$3-WORTH \$5.

ORGANDIES OF RICHEST STYLES!

AT 37 1/2 AND 50 CENTS.

DRESS LAWNS! SUPER FRENCH AND AMERICAN LAWNS!

AT 12 1/2 CENTS-WORTH 35.

Extra Colored French Jaconets!

AT 20, 25 AND 37 1/2 CENTS.

ORGANDIE DRESS GOODS!

AT 15 AND 20 CENTS.

Choose Styles and Bargains in English Barege Robes!

AT \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14, \$15, \$16, \$17, \$18, \$19, \$20, \$21, \$22, \$23, \$24, \$25, \$26, \$27, \$28, \$29, \$30, \$31, \$32, \$33, \$34, \$35, \$36, \$37, \$38, \$39, \$40, \$41, \$42, \$43, \$44, \$45, \$46, \$47, \$48, \$49, \$50, \$51, \$52, \$53, \$54, \$55, \$56, \$57, \$58, \$59, \$60, \$61, \$62, \$63, \$64, \$65, \$66, \$67, \$68, \$69, \$70, \$71, \$72, \$73, \$74, \$75, \$76, \$77, \$7